

WESTERN CANADA CORN

Wins First Honors at Kansas City.

While visiting the Canadian Government Information Bureau at Kansas City, where there is on exhibition a very creditable display of Canadian products, my attention, says a writer in the agricultural press, was directed to a few ears of Dent corn, bearing the modest inscription:

"This Northwestern Dent corn took the first prize at the Soil Products Exposition recently held in Kansas City, Mo., and was grown by John Hamilton of Kelwood, Manitoba."

Kelwood, Manitoba, lies about twelve hundred miles north of Kansas City, and it was quite pardonable that these Canadians should so proudly parade the fact that they had been able to carry off for their corn display the blue ribbon that for years the old "corn-growing" states had looked upon as being practically their own, and for which they were strong contestants in the recent show.

I asked Mr. Hewitt, agent in charge of the Canadian Government office at 2012 Main Street, Kansas City, what the winning of the prize means for Canada. His reply was that it means the "corn belt" is moving northward, and in a few years to the fame that Canada has already achieved as a wheat, barley and oats producing country, will have to be added that of growing the best corn in America.

"Why," he said, "twenty years ago a friend of mine was attracted at the Minnesota State Fair by the number of those who were examining some corn growth north of Crookston, Minnesota. It was not the large ear produced further south, but it was an even ear and perfect kernel. The interest centered in it was the fact that it had been grown so far north. That was twenty years ago. Today, the traveler on any of the railways in that section of the country may see field after field of corn. In many portions of Manitoba," he continued, "out into Saskatchewan and Alberta, the growing of corn is receiving much attention, at present mainly for fodder, but within a short time, with acclimated seed a maturing corn of good quality may reasonably be expected. Already the number of silos in use in Western Canada indicates that the progressive farmers there look forward to the day when corn will be one of their most important crops."

"Corn lands in South Dakota are said to be selling as high as \$250 per acre, and if corn has been the means of placing these lands at this price what may be expected of Western Canada lands, when the day comes that corn will be grown as successfully there?"

It was not in corn alone that Western Canada carried off the honors at the Soil Products Exposition. The awards won by Western Canada were 40 first, 29 second, and 26 third prizes. These included 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes for hard spring wheat; the sweepstakes for wheat and the cup offered by Canadian Pacific Railway for the best half-bushel of hard spring wheat; 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes and sweepstakes for oats; 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes for barley; and 2nd and 3rd prizes for oats.

It is interesting to note that the sweepstakes for wheat and first prize for hard red spring wheat have been won by Saskatchewan exhibitors seven times in the last eight years, Manitoba winning one year.

Potato classes have some interesting successes for Western Canadian exhibitors, who won four firsts, three seconds and three thirds. Exhibitors from these provinces also made fine showing in the vegetable classes, winning among other prizes the premium prizes for cabbages, cauliflowers, pumpkins, squash and watermelons.—Adv.

A Waggish Witness.

"Did he look straight at you when he said that to you?" "No, your honor, he bent his gaze on me."

If You Need a Medicine

You Should Have the Best

Have you ever stopped to reason why it is that so many products that are extensively advertised, all at once drop out of sight and are soon forgotten? The reason is plain—the article did not fulfill the promises of the manufacturer. This applies more particularly to a medicine. A medicinal preparation that has real curative value almost sells itself, as like an endless chain system the remedy is recommended by those who have been benefited, to those who are in need of it.

A prominent druggist says: "Take for example Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, a preparation I have sold for many years and never hesitate to recommend, for in almost every case it shows excellent results, as many of my customers testify. No other kidney remedy has so large a sale."

According to sworn statements and verified testimony of thousands who have used the preparation, the success of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is due to the fact, so many people claim, that it fulfills almost every wish in overloading kidney, liver and bladder ailments; corrects urinary troubles and neutralizes the uric acid which causes rheumatism.

You may receive a sample bottle of Swamp-Root by Parcel Post. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and enclose ten cents; also mention this paper. Large and medium size bottles for sale at all drug stores.—Adv.

The Challenge.

He—A kiss is the language of love. She—Dumny.—Boston Transcript.

A good man's light shines day and night.

"Red" Menace Is Moving East

Whole World in Grave Danger Through Advancing Tide of Bolshevism.

NOW FLUSHED WITH VICTORY

Practically All of Asia Is Open to the Propaganda, and Result May Be Bloodiest Chapter in World's History.

Washington.—The danger to the world from bolshevism was never greater than at the present moment.

The collapse of the Russian national forces under General Kolchak in Siberia and the retreat of General Denikine's army from the Moscow front are regarded in every capital in Europe and in Washington as constituting a threat of a possible invasion of Europe, a certain penetration by the bolsheviks in Asia and a menace to the peace of the entire world.

Even Prince Michael Cantacuzene, husband of a granddaughter of President Grant, who has just arrived in the United States, while hopeful that the Russian national forces may still save themselves, confesses that their plight is desperate unless allied aid reaches them. "They have no shoes, no clothes, very little ammunition and very little food. If the allies wish to stop the spread of bolshevism throughout the world they must come to the rescue of Kolchak and Denikine."

This is the belief of a man who is fresh from Siberia and who is optimistic enough to advance the opinion that if bolshevism can be kept isolated in Russia it will wear itself out by its own excesses.

On the High Tide of Victory.

The word "if" makes all the difference in the world. But the fact is that bolshevism is now riding on the high tide of victory and there does not seem one chance in a million that it will be confined to Russia. Nearly all of Asia is now open to its propaganda. The defeat of the forces of General Denikine opens the door between Moscow and the Black sea. The connecting military link between the former Kolchak and Denikine lines has been obliterated and nothing remains to prevent the agents of the bolsheviks from moving toward Armenia, Persia, Afghanistan and India. Agents of the Russian reds have already stirred up considerable trouble among the hill tribes on the northern confines of India and British troops are now engaged in suppressing uprisings.

As for Siberia, the red propaganda is moving eastward rapidly. It has become so serious a menace to China and Japan that the government of

Japan is taking steps to halt the advance of the reds before it reaches the very threshold of Manchuria and the island empire itself.

Among the ignorant masses both of China and India there is great opportunity for the bolsheviks to spread their doctrines, and if these countries embrace the propaganda, the sequel will be written in the bloodiest chapter in history.

But it is not against Asia merely that the bolsheviks are plotting. An invasion of Europe is among their plans. All recent developments indicate that it is the program of the reds to bring military pressure to bear against the Baltic provinces, Poland and the new nations which the Versailles conference has been erecting in central Europe and that the soviet military machine will this year be hurled against that front.

It is idle, nay, it is criminal to talk of peace while bolshevism remains in Russia, ever threatening to spread its accursed cult throughout the world.

"Drys" In Fight Since Year 1808

Growth of Prohibition Can Be Traced More Than Century.

ADVANCE HAS BEEN STEADY

Moderation Was First Sought, and Not Until 1847 Did Demand for Abolition of Strong Liquor Make Itself Heard.

Chicago.—Prohibition sentiment, culminating in the epoch-making amendment to the federal Constitution, has been growing steadily in this country since 1808, according to records compiled by the board of temperance of the Methodist Episcopal church. At that time a demand for moderation in the use of ardent spirits arose, followed ten years later by an even broader movement for abstinence from ardent spirits and for moderation in the use of malt liquors. This in turn gave way in 1840 to sentiment for abstinence from all alcoholic beverages.

Agitation for abolition of the practice of licensing the sale of liquors did not come until 1847, resulting four years later in the enactment of prohibition laws in Maine, the first state

Treaties of peace may be drawn up at Versailles and signed at Paris, as the treaty with Germany was the other day, but such treaties have no more effect on bolshevism than the passing of a sedition bill by the senate. Bolshevism must be suppressed if the world is to know peace. And bolshevism must be ended if the world is not to become bolshevik. Between it, and the principles of government in other lands there is an irrepressible conflict and one or other of these opposing forces must perish.

A few years ago in the United States communism was regarded as a "joke." Is it a "joke" today? Two years ago bolshevism in Russia was regarded as a passing mania. But it has not passed. It is in Russia still and it threatens to overflow its confines and plunge the world into another bath of blood.

Thieves Took Big Chances.

Baltimore, Md.—Taking chances of being dashed to death, a pair of daring hotel robbers used a narrow ledge outside the Hotel Emerson to enter the fourteenth floor rooms of Mr. and Mrs. William F. Stutz of Washington.

They filled a suitcase with fine dresses and lingerie owned by Mrs. Stutz and valued at \$600 and escaped, carrying the plunder by the same dangerous route, a single slip upon which would have been certain death.

to put prohibition into effect. Kansas was second, in 1880, and North Dakota third in 1889. Meanwhile the movement had grown to such proportions that the national Prohibition party was formed at a convention in Chicago in 1890.

Women, always in the forefront of the activity to stop the sale of alcoholic drinks, organized for a concerted fight after the famous woman's crusade, 1873-74. Their association was later to become known throughout the world by the name of Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Anti-Saloon League in 1893.

Another powerful influence in the fight for prohibition came into existence in 1893 in the formation of the Anti-Saloon league. It is noteworthy that both these organizations had their inception in Ohio.

The modern wave of prohibition legislation began with Georgia in 1907. Since that time, the movement gained strength more rapidly than any other reform in the history of the world, so that 33 states already have prohibition by state action, in 21 adopted by popular vote and in the others by legislative measures. At the time the constitutional amendment was submitted, 24 of the 48 states and considerably more than half of the territorial United States had prohibition. In states where prohibition was not state-wide, it has been adopted under local option laws by many communities.

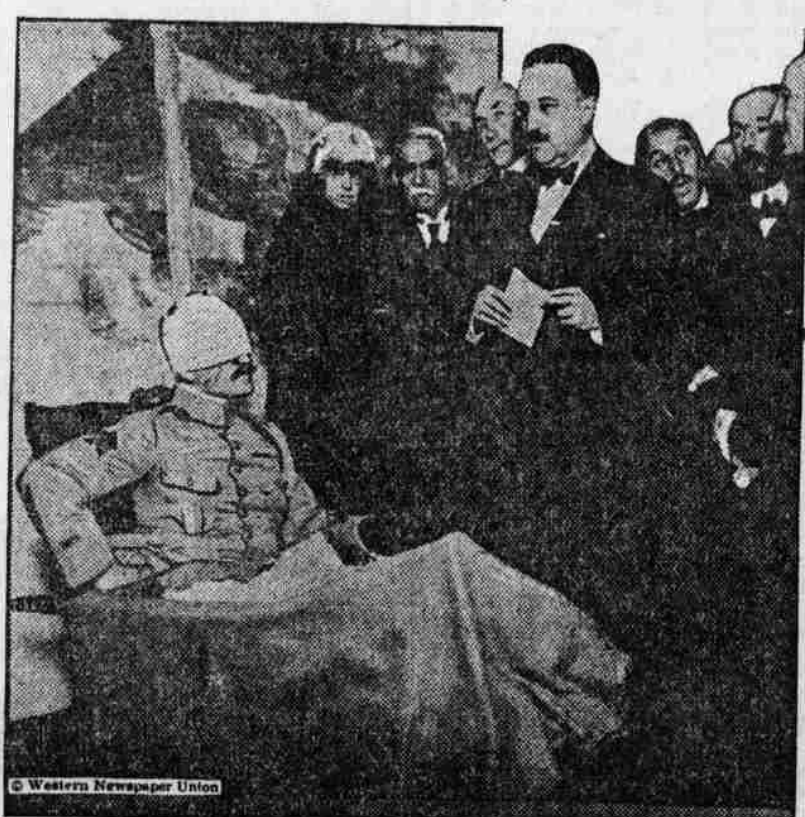
In addition to state laws, there have been in effect stringent measures adopted by congress as aids toward winning the war, which gave a tremendous impetus to the prohibition movement. Studying the examples of foreign countries, a law was passed making it unlawful to provide any man in uniform with alcoholic beverages. Making of beer and whisky was stopped under the food control act and the sale of drinks was terminated at midnight last June 30. Shipment of liquor into any states was prohibited by the bone-dry law.

Ratifications Took 13 Months.

The constitutional amendment was finally adopted by congress on December 18, 1917, with a restrictive clause, hitherto unknown in legislative procedure, that it would be operative unless ratified within seven years. The vote in the house was 281 to 128 and in the senate 65 to 20. The ratification required only 13 months, the thirty-sixth state taking favorable action January 16, 1919. Frank L. Polk, acting secretary of state, proclaimed the amendment as part of the Constitution under date of January 29, 1919, but it went into effect one year from the date of ratification by the thirty-sixth state.

After that date nine states voted for ratification, making 45 in all. Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Jersey were the only exceptions.

FRENCH PAINTER, BLINDED, IS DECORATED



Scene in the studio of M. Lemordant, French painter who was blinded by a shell explosion during the war, when officials of the republic notified him that he had been awarded the decoration of the Legion of Honor.

Toothpick Brings Back Voice of Ex-Soldier

Sioux City, Ia.—Swallowing a toothpick was a blessing in disguise for Donald Cullings of this city, an ex-soldier, here. At dinner a bit of toothpick lodged in his throat and he coughed violently, choked and nearly strangled before it was dislodged.

But when he had recovered he found that his voice, which he had almost lost following an attack at St. Mihiel, September 12, 1918—just a year to the day—had returned. After recovering from the gas attack Cullings could only speak in a husky whisper.

A True Sport.

Women have been accused of lack of sportsmanship; yet was a woman ever known to beat a carpet when it was down?—Boston Transcript.

MARVELS OF SURGERY

Taken From Rabbits and Grafted Into Soldiers Paralyzed by Shot Wounds—Cures Effected.

Chicago.—The miracles of modern surgery which have developed since the World war have made it possible to transplant into a human being the nerves of an animal and so to repair the part of the anatomy that has been shattered by shots.

There are wards in the big military hospital at Fort Sheridan filled with men who had nerves cut in half by bullets and fragments of shell and as a result were paralyzed. Sometimes the severed ends of these nerves could be sewed together, but in other cases a considerable length of nerve would be carried away so that a splice had to be put in.

The nerve to be grafted does not have to be used immediately, but can be kept indefinitely in cold storage or

chemicals until it is needed. There have developed experimental proofs where nerves have been taken from the dead, preserved for a short period and grafted to the injured part of living persons.

In ward 59 is Joseph Higgins. A shell carried away the muscles and nerves of the upper part of his left arm. The wound healed, but his arm was paralyzed. Surgeons decided to transplant muscles from his chest. He is now regaining the use of his arm.

Private Joseph Fleischman, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Infantry, who hails from Antigo, Wis., was hit by a machine gun bullet, which cut a nerve and resulted in the loss of control of his right leg. He was sent to the British expeditionary hospital and from there to Fort Sheridan. The leg was operated on, nerves from a rabbit grafted in, and now, six months later, he is again feeling sensation in the part of the leg which was dead.

WRIGLEY'S



After a hearty meal, you'll avoid that stuffy feeling if you chew a stick of

WRIGLEY'S

Other benefits: to teeth, breath, appetite, nerves. That's a good deal to get for 5 cents!

Sealed Tight—Kept Right



→The Flavor Lasts←

Music on Post.

A negro rookie was on sentry duty when an officer approached, and the negro challenged him in a languid tone.

"That's no way to challenge," said the officer. "Sing out when you halt a man. Put some music into your voice. Now, I'll approach again, and see how you do it."

When the officer got within 30 feet, the negro, keeping time with his feet, sang out: "Boom, tiddy-boom-boom! Halt! Who's there? How's that for music, boss?"—Detroit Free Press.

Unanswerable.

"I hope you didn't take a second piece of cake, Ethel?" said the mother to the young daughter, who had been visiting a friend for tea.

"Yes, I did, mother," replied the child. "You told me never to contradict, and the lady said: 'I know you'll have another piece of cake,' so what could I say?"

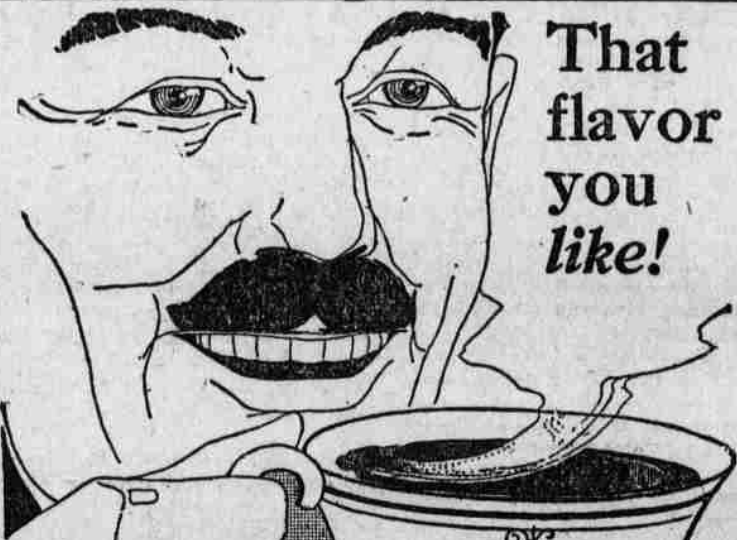
Must Be a Fine School

The six-year-old granddaughter of Judge D. W. Henry of Terre Haute had started to school in the training school of the Indiana state normal. William C. Ball, who lives across the street from the little girl, is trustee for the Indiana state normal and a great friend of the little girl. One morning, when her mother was taking her to school, she noticed Mr. Ball going up the steps to the main building. Looking up at her mother she said: "Gee, this must be a fine school if Mr. Ball goes to school here."—Indianapolis News.

No Harmony.

Patience—Do you have harmony in your church choir?

Patrice—Do we? Listen. Last Sunday the soprano wore a pink hat and a green waist, the alto appeared in a green waist and a yellow hat, and the tenor wore a green necktie and a very red nose!



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